THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1043.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

Charles Spencer

Has just received a part of his Fall Supply of

GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

WHICH, with others daily expected from London, and his Stock on hand, will make a very complete assortment, which he is determined to sell uncommonly low.

Richmond, 5th October, 1802. eo3w.

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main-street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and groaved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to stow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniencies for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the stand, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winston*, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 5, called October 5, 1802.

Tho. Rutherfoord, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

IRISH LINENS,

A FEW crates of Queens Ware, well assorted, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt in sacks, which they will sell low, as they are desirous of rendering speedy sales.

Richmond, October 1st, 1802. W4t

In the matter of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler,

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, bankrupts—all persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

MARCUS ELCAN, WM. TEMPLE, } Assignees.

Richmond, October 5th, 1802.

Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that by the late arrivals from England, they have received a general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

William Galt,

Informs his Friends, that he has just received a general assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the piece or package.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle-Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.

James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL *LOTS* in the town of Manchester, known by Nos. 7, 23, 24, 33, 54, 55, 86, 207, and 208.—Also, Lot No. 60, whereon is a dwelling house and garden, at present occupied by Thomas Glover.—Likewise, 2 and 3-4 acres of Land adjoining the said town. For terms apply to

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1802. ep1m.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of last month, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I have reasons to believe that he will attempt to pass for a free man, having been informed, that he has in his possession a free pass; and also knowing that he has been connected with a white woman who has lived in my neighborhood by the name of Sally Davis, and being informed that she has moved from the county, she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass or may claim him as her slave. Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Hanover, Oct. 8, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Missing.

ON the 24th of August last, I wrote letter to Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson of Baltimore, and enclosed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Post-Office on the same day—viz.

G. No. 2189, one United States Charleston Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100 dollars.

As Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requested of any person who may happen to have any knowledge of the said *letter and bank notes*.

RO. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of DANIEL MORGAN,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1802. 3t9thN

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.

AN ADDRESS

On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late Secretary of the Treasury.*

(CONTINUED.)

"In the instructions, given by the secretary of war to the accountant of the war department, in his letter of the 28th of December, 1797, herewith reported and marked (L.) a rule is positively laid down, that expenditures for secret services, rendered in relation to the duties of the war department, are to be admitted. And on the 20th day of December, in the year, 1799, the secretary of the treasury made a report on this subject, to the president of the United States, (subjoined and marked M.) in which the principle is again recognized, as applicable to the department of state, war and navy. On the subsequent day, the president accordingly signed two certificates, as vouchers for monies, said to have been expended, in relation to the duties of the war department, which Certificates are annexed to this report, and are marked (N. and O.) The committee entertain no doubt, as to the illegality of this measure, as it is authorized by no law whatsoever, and they had flattered themselves that the federal government required no services of any nature, which ought to be concealed from the offices of the treasury, or from the legislature. They consider these facts as coming properly under the head of expenditures, not authorised by law."

I do not possess a copy of the letter of the secretary of war, but I recollect that the accountant of the war department, declined complying with a requisition of the secretary of war, respecting an expenditure of a confidential nature;—that a representation of the case was made to the president, who required my opinion in writing. The following is a copy of my report to the president.

"The secretary of the treasury, in obedience to the command of the president of the United States, has considered the letter of the secretary of war, dated, November 29th, 1799, and thereupon most respectfully submits the following report.

"That by an act of Congress, passed on the 9th of February, 1793, it is declared, That in all cases, where any sum, or sums of money, have been issued, or shall hereafter issue, from the treasury, for the purpose of intercourse, or treaty, with foreign nations, in pursuance of any law, the president shall be, and he is hereby authorised to cause the same to be duly settled with the accounting officers of the treasury, in manner following, that is to say, by causing the same to be duly accounted for, SPECIFICALLY in all instances wherein the expenditure thereof may in his judgment BE MADE PUBLIC; or by making a certificate or certificates, or causing the secretary of state to make a certificate or certificates of the AMOUNT of such expenditures as he may think it advisable NOT TO SPECIFY, and every such certificate, shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended.

"The foregoing express provision by law, contains, as is believed, a safe and proper rule, for controuling the expenditure of all monies disbursed for secret purposes;—it is impossible to conduct the business of the department of state, war and the navy, without sometimes incurring expences, the precise objects of which cannot be safely disclosed? It is however at the same time necessary, such expenditures, should be made, in a manner best calculated to shield the officers of government from odium, or suspicion.

"To reconcile these objects in the best manner possible, and to preserve the means of ascertaining the aggregate amount of all secret disbursements, it is respectfully submitted as the opinion of the secretary, that all such expenditures, ought to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the president, and certified according to the form hereto annexed."

"All which is respectfully submitted."

The following is a copy of the form referred to.

"By * * * * * *

"President of the United States."

"It is hereby declared, that by the representation of the secretary of the department of it appears to my satisfaction, that dolls. cents, have been disbursed, for objects in relation to the duties of the said department, and to promote the interests of the United States, the specification of which disbursements, at this time, is deemed inexpedient. This certificate is therefore granted to serve as a voucher, for the sum aforementioned, which is (here insert the words, '*to be paid*,' or the words, '*to be passed to the credit of*,' as also the name) by the proper officer, or officers, of the government of the United States."

"In witness whereof, I have signed these presents, this day of and caused the same to be countersigned by the secretary of the department of and the seal of the said department to be hereto annexed."

It will be perceived, that it was merely the object of this report to establish such a form for controuling expenditures of a confidential nature, as would most effectually prevent abuses, and "shield the officers of government, "from odium, or suspicion." I never doubted for one instant, that such expenditures were *lawful*, and that the principle should now be questioned, has excited a degree of *astonishment* in my mind, at least equal to the "surprise" of the committee.

Is it then seriously asserted, that in the war and navy departments; establishments, which from their nature presuppose an actual, or probable state of *war*;—which are designed to protect our country against *enemies*, that the precise *object* of every expenditure must be *published*? Upon what principle are our Generals and commanders, to be deprived of powers, which are sanctioned by universal usage, and expressly recognized as lawful, by all writers on the law of nations? If one of our naval commanders, now in the Mediterranean, should expend a few hundred dollars for intelligence, respecting the force of his enemy, or the measures meditated by him, ought the present administration to disallow the charge, or publish the source, from which the intelligence was derived? Is it not equivalent to a publication, to leave in a public office of accounts, a document explaining all circumstances relating to a payment? Ought the truth to be concealed, by allowing fictitious accounts? Could a more effectual mode of preventing abuses be devised, than to establish it as a rule, that all confidential expenditures should be ascertained to the satisfaction of the chief magistrate of our country, that his express sanction should be obtained and that the amount of all such expenditures, should be referred to a *distinct account*, in the public records?

There exists no colourable excuse, for exciting the public jealousy on this subject;—I am confident that the secret expenses of the war department, since the establishment of the present government, do not exceed a few thousand, probably not more than five, or six thousand dollars;—The first expenditure, which I can recollect was made in 1790, or 1791, and from the nature of the object, as well as the usual mode of conducting such affairs, it is highly probable that it was known to all the then heads of departments;—information that such expenditures were made, was given to congress in 1792, as is proved by the following extract from a printed report, in relation to an estimate for the contingent expences, of the war department.

"It is to be observed upon this article, as well as every other, in this estimate, that for every cent expended in pursuance thereof, vouchers must be produced at the treasury, *excepting perhaps the sums, which may be expended for secret intelligence, where the names might be important to be concealed*;—but for the propriety of the small sums, which might be expended, *the reputation of the commanding officer is pledged to the public.*"

An explanation is due for Mr. Ross of Pennsylvania, who, in consequence of the certificate of President Adams, obtained a credit for five hundred dollars. It is within my knowledge that the expense was incurred in 1796, that the object was authorized by president Washington, and that it related to the supposed designs of a foreign nation.

The Committee seem to suppose that the act of February 9th, 1793, first *authorized secret expenditures*, in relation to the department of *state*. In my opinion, they have neither traced the subject to its source, nor comprehended the object of the regulation, which they have cited;—the act, which made the first provision for the expenses of foreign intercourse, was passed on the first of July 1790; this act first gave activity to the operations of the department of state, under Mr. Jefferson; it authorized the president "to *draw from the treasury, forty thousand dollars annually*, for the *support of such persons*, as he might commission to serve the United States in foreign parts and for the *expenses incident to the business*, in which they might be employed; except in respect to the *salaries of ministers and secretaries*, which were *limited*, the expenditure of the fund was *absolutely committed to the discretion of the president*;—this discretion could not however be more unlimited, than that which was vested in respect to the fund for the *contingent expences of the department of war*; the proviso of the law of July 1st, 1790, only directed that the president should account *specifically* for all such expenses, as in his judgment *might be made public*, and also for the *amount* of such expenditures as he might think it advisable *not to specify*: it is certain that this proviso, did not *extend* the *discretionary power* previously given, and is to be understood merely as a direction respecting the *mode of rendering accounts*.

The 28th of February 5th, 1793, cited by the committee expressly *revives* the act of July 1st 1790, then about to expire:—this circumstance is not stated by the committee:—it is however important, because, the *discretionary power* of the President, was thereby *continued in full force*: while the second Section which the Committee have pleased to consider as a *special authority* to expend money for *secrets services*, merely provides for the *settlement of accounts*, according to principles, *presupposed to be well understood, or defined*.

The act of May 10th, 1800, the last cited by the committee, is if possible, more irrelevant to the subject than the former; it merely considers expenditures for secret services in the department of state, under the description of *contingent expences*; but must truly be so viewed: they have been so considered by the department of war; nor did any person ever imagined that such expences were an *ordinary charge* of the government, requiring an *established provision*.

The result of this examination, therefore, proves, that certain sums have been appropriated for the *contingent expenses* of the departments of state, war and navy; that no *specific objects* have been defined in the laws, to which these funds should be applied; that the application, in respect to all the departments, has been *equally discretionary*, and therefore that *all the expenditures* have been *equally lawful, or unlawful*: that a few inconsiderable expenses have been incurred in the war department, the objects of which could not, with propriety, be communicated to the public; and that, in the *mode of adjusting the amount of these expenses*, a rule has been pursued, which the legislature had previously established, in respect to the department of state.

The Committee wish to have it believed, that a *special authority* has been given to the *department of state*, to expend money for *secret services*, and to infer from the defect of a similar authority in the *other departments*, that the expenditures have been *illegal*. As the facts relating to the subject were not fully and correctly stated, the inferences have been demonstrated to be unsound: if, however, the erroneous premises of the committee must be assumed, it is proper to note, to what conclusions a spirit of charity would lead. It might be observed, that it is the duty of the secretary of state, to conduct negociations in time of war, for the purpose of obtaining peace; and in time of peace, by friendly and *sincere* representations to the agents of foreign nations, to preserve the peace; and that no duty has been assigned to this officer, which has not a pacific tendency or relation. If the refinements of casuistry must be substituted for the maxim which ordinarily govern men of business; if the possession of a *secret* necessarily implies the *concealment* of some *immorality*; and if the funds for *secret services* are always employed for purposes of *corruption*, (positions which I do not admit,) still it might be urged, with a semblance of argument, at least equal to that of the Committee, that the laws of war authorize the employment of *Spies*, and in many instances, the *seduction of enemies*; but that all *artifice, bribery and corruption* in the *civil intercourse* of nations, is declared to be unjustifiable: from hence it might be concluded, that, while no doubt could exist, of the right of a secretary of war, or a secretary of the navy, to employ money as an engine of *hostility*, a *legislative dispensation* was requisite, to satisfy the philosophic scruples of a secretary of state.

The suggestion of the committee, that the practice of the former administration is not reconcilable with the *principles* of a representative government, is as incorrect as their other observations. If they had proved that the government had united all the citizens in the bond of affection and confidence; that it had purified all exotic and *spurious* elements; that it had so elevated the virtue, and confirmed the patriotism of the people, that the funds of *foreign nations* could here find no employment; then indeed there would be cause for congratulation, that these *principles* had received a desired illustration; but to be silent on these topics, and to deny to *our Government* the means of repelling the force, or combating the intrigues of *foreign nations*, is virtually to declare, that our *own magistrates*, chosen by ourselves, have no integrity, and that unlimited confidence may be placed in the justice and virtue of *foreign nations*.

11th. The last items in the catalogue of financial crimes committed by the former administration, and which were sufficiently "*prominent*" to attract the attention of the committee, are thus described.

"Two other cases of *exceptionable expenditure* in the war department, have been *sufficiently examined to warrant a report upon them*. The first relates to an appointment confirmed by the late president on Uriah Tracy, Esq. in the summer of the year 1800, while he was a member of the senate of the United States:—the second relates to a payment made from the contingent fund of the war department, to Mrs. Ariana French, of Georgetown, in the month of July, 1800. *Neither of these are very extensive in amount, but both deemed important for the precedents they may hereafter furnish.*

"It appears, from a document herewith exhibited, and marked (P.) that Mr. Tracy was appointed to visit and examine into the actual state of the garrisons, Indian trading houses, factories, &c. in the North-Western territory, on the Mississippi, and on the frontiers of Tennessee and Georgia," and that Mr. Tracy received, for this service, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents.; seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents being for travelling and other incidental expenses, and twelve hundred and thirty-two dollars for his compensation, from the 16th of June, to the 16th of November, in the year 1800, at eight dollars per day. From the account exhibited by Mr. Tracy for his expenses, it will be seen, that, during these five months, he visited Pittsburgh, Presque Isle, Niagara, Detroit and Michillimachinac, but did not fulfil the other objects of his mission.

"The committee cannot forbear to remark, that Mr. Tracy's acceptance to this appointment has the appearance, at least, of inconsistency with that part of the constitution which provides, that 'no person *holding an office under the United States*, shall be a member of either house of congress.' Mr. Tracy was, at the time of receiving the appointment, during the whole of its continuance, and has ever since been, a member of the senate of the United States; and, from an inspection of the pay-roll of the senate, the committee find, that, for the last seventeen days of the five months of his service under the above appointment, he not only had his expenses borne by the public, to a considerable amount, and received likewise eight dollars per day, for travelling from Litchfield, in Connecticut, to the seat of government—a distance of three hundred and forty-four miles; twenty miles being allowed for travelling one day.

"James M'Henry, Esq. former secretary of war, resigned that office, it is believed, in the month of May, 1800, and the document marked (R) hereto annexed, shews that, in the month of April preceding, Mrs. Ariana French leased a house to him for one year, to commence from the first of June following: that an award was made between the parties, by which it was declared, that Mr. M'Henry should pay to Mrs. French two hundred and eight dollars and ninety-five cents, for damages sustained by her, by reason of his not occupying her house, agreeably to the contract; and that, in conformity to the opinions of the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy, and by the direction of the secretary of war, this sum was paid to Mrs. French, out of the fund for defraying the contingent expenses of the war department."

The ideas to be collected from this narrative, in respect to Mr. Tracy, are, that this gentleman, while a senator of the United States, received an appointment, which has the *appearance* of inconsistency with the constitution; that but a small proportion of the duty assigned was performed; that an excessive allowance has been made for his services as agent, and that for seventeen days he received a double compensation, both as an agent and as a senator.

From what the people have heard of repeated violations of the constitution by the former administration, and what they have observed, during the short career of the present, it is but fair to conclude, that, owing to the force of the passions of men, or other causes, an observance, of its injunctions is a task of no little difficulty. After what has happened, it is high time to dismiss all concern about *appearances*, and consider whether the constitution has, or has not, *in fact*, been violated.

Though the committee have cited a part of the constitution, they have not said, in what manner it has been violated. They surely do not maintain the opinion, that the President cannot appoint agents for special services, without being expressly authorized by law: this power has been exercised from the commencement of the government, and repeatedly by Mr. Jefferson, since his election to the office of President. They will not say, that Mr. Tracy was *incapable of receiving the appointment*. The violation of the constitution, if it has been violated, is therefore imputable to the *senate*, in consequence of having permitted Mr. Tracy to retain his seat in that body, after it was known that he had accepted this appointment. It, however, the committee intended to cast any reflection on the senate, (which I do not suspect,) then they may be justly charged with the *appearance* of having usurped a power, which cannot be constitutionally exercised by the whole House of Representatives—*that of judging of the qualifications of senators*.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6.

LOUISIANA.

A London paper of the 3d of Aug contains the following on the subject of Louisiana.

"We are assured that an important document may shortly be expected to be published in the French Journals respecting the cession of the Province of Louisiana by the Court of Madrid to France. General Bernadotte has received orders to hold himself in readiness to embark with a small army for that county, of which he is appointed Governor and Commandant General."

A paper of the 17th say.—

"Letters from French soldiers lately embarked at Toulon and Brest state, that they are destined against Algiers. Troops have also been embarked for Louisiana. Twenty different paragraphs have corroborated this fact."

From the Connecticut Courant.
Sept. 27.

THE JUDICIARY.

On Friday, the 17th instant, the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, composed of Judges Washington and Law, was opened in this town. At the opening of the Court on Saturday, the Defendants in two actions which were continued from the April term, pleaded in substance, That the cases were instituted before the Circuit Court of the second Circuit of the United States holden at New-Haven in April last for the District of Connecticut, composed of the Hon. Egbert Benson, Oliver Wolcott, and Samuel Hitchcock, who, in pursuance of a law of Congress passed in February, 1801, had been appointed judges of that court, and whose commissions, having never been vacated, were now in force, and that the actions were now depending before the court composed of the said Benson, Wolcott, and Hitchcock; and therefore the defendants prayed the said judges Washington and Law to take no further cognizance of the actions. In consequence of this objection to the legal authority, and *existence* of the court, all the business of the court was continued. The pleas to the jurisdiction were not argued, but by agreement of the parties were continued to the next term. It is understood that similar questions will be raised, and probably decided, in the other districts, during the present circuit. Nothing so interesting to the people of the United States has occurred since the existence of our government. The effect of the decision involves considerations of the highest moment to the future concerns of the country.

On Tuesday se'nnight the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace for the county of Salem were opened at Newburyport; when the hon. Timothy Pickering, Esq. took his seat upon the bench as chief justice, to which office he has lately been appointed by the governor and council of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

October 8.

London prints to the evening of the 26th of August are received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Ocean, captain Smith, who arrived at this port yesterday in 33 days from Liverpool. A large portion of our paper being preoccupied, we are compelled to confine our selections to the following brief summary, which contains an abstract of all the intelligence in the "Courier" of the 26th.—An official copy of the plan of the indemnities in Germany, which is at length settled, and has received the sanction of the French government, will be published tomorrow.

LONDON, August 26

Prices of Stocks—3 per cent. Consols 68, 67 1-2 3 2 per cent. Reduced 68; Omnium 9 3-4, 10 1-2 disc.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 24th inst. They are full of important intelligence.

On Saturday last Bonaparte repaired with extraordinary magnificence to the senate, which held its first sitting in the form and manner established by the organic senatus consultum. Several plans of senatus consulta, discussed in the privy council, were presented to the senate. One of them relates to the selection of 20 principal cities of the republic, the mayors of which are to be present at the taking of the oath by the citizen who should be named to succeed the first consul. It may be inferred from this that the successor will soon be declared. The minister for foreign affairs then read a report upon the indemnities, and the declaration agreed by Russia and France, to be presented to the Diet of Ratisbon.

This declaration contains a detailed and specific account of the particular indemnities to be granted to each of the German states.

There are to be three new electors, the Margrave of Baden, Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. There is to be one ecclesiastical elector.

The bishoprick of Osnaburg is to belong in perpetuity the elector of Hanover, if he abandons his pretensions to Hildesheim, Corvey and Hoexter, and other districts.

Toussaint Louverture has been ordered to Paris, under a strong escort of dragoons.

Upon the seizure and stoppage of English newspapers at Paris, the French journals are totally silent; but our Dover letter confirms the intelligence.

A mail from Lisbon arrived this morning, and has brought the extraordinary intelligence, that in consequence of some misunderstanding between the French and Portuguese governments, general Lasnes, the French minister at the latter court, quitted Lisbon very hastily on the morning of the 10th inst. in consequence the packet was detained two days longer than she would otherwise have staid. The Portuguese appeared to be much alarmed at his sudden departure.

The quarrel is said to have been occasioned by the Portuguese minister of peace having insisted on searcing some baggage belonging to the French minister, who remonstrated to the court of Portugal, and even insisted on the dismissal of the minister of police, which being refused, he immediately quitted Lisbon for Paris.

Prices Current at Liverpool, 28th August, 1802.

Sugar, cwt. Muscovado brown 26 to 29s. Middling 31 to 34s. Fine 40 to 48s. Powders 55 to 64s. Havanna brown 36 to 40s. Yellow 41 to 46s. White 54 to 64s.

Coffee, cwt. Ordinary 70 to 77s. Middling 84 to 91s. Good 99 to 104s.

Cocoa, cwt. West India 70 to 78s. Caraccas 94 to 104s.

Cotton, lb. Georgia Sea Island inferior 15 to 24d. Middling 25 to 28d. Fine 29 to 33d.

Flour, bbl. Superfine 38 to 39s. Fine 36 to 37s. Rye Flour 18 to 20s. Indian Corn Meal 15 to 16s.

Pot Ashes, cwt. New, Boston 30 to 38s. Do. New York 29 to 30s. Scarce. Pearl Ashes, cwt. 36 to 37s. Scarce.

Turpentine, cwt. 12 to 15s. Pitch 9 to 10s. Rosin 11 to 12s. Tar 23 to 25s bbl.

Indigo, lb. Carolina 3s. 6d. to 6s.

Staves, M. New York, W. O. bbl. 5 to 7l. Hhd. do. 10 to 15l. Pipe 20 to 22l.

Tobacco, lb. (duty unpaid) York and James River 2d. 1-2 to 6d 1-2. Rappahannock 2d. 1-2 to 4d. 1-2. Potomak 2d. 1-4 to 5d. Carolina 2d. 1-2 to 3d. 1-2.—Stemmed 4d. to 6d. Maryland brown 3d. 1-2 to 4d. 1-2. Colony 4d. 1-4 to 5d. 1-2. Kitefoot 6d. 1-2 to 7d. 1-2.

The very respectable house in Liverpool from whom the Prices Current were received inform their correspondent that they believe that there will be no alteration in the countervailing duties, until congress shall have taken off the discriminating duties upon British ships and their cargoes, in the ports of America. When this is done, a correspondent abolition of the countervailing duties imposed on American ships and their cargoes in the ports of Great Britain may be expected to take place.

An export duty of one per cent. is now charged on all goods, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, excepting cotton yarn, or other cotton manufactures.

American ships are subject to a duty of 4s. per ton measurement.

Premium of insurance per American vessels from Liverpool to any port in the United States, or vice versa, 2l. per cent.

August 23.

Private accounts from Paris talk of a sort of Ostracism, which is to be sanctioned by a senatum consultum, which will comprehend all those who have taken part in the troubles of the interior, or in intrigues with the foreign enemy. The incorrigible royalists will, it is said, be conducted to the frontiers of the republic; while those who have been active in anarchic (or jacobinical) conspiracies, are to be transported beyond the sea. The list is forming under the eye of the first consul; he has collected in a book, which he does not shew to any person, very detailed accounts of the most marked characters of the revolution. No one knows who has furnished him with these accounts, but he consults this book every time he has a nomination to make, or a rigorous measure to order.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 20th. Every thing seems to confirm the report, that the chief consul is determined to inflict a signal punishment upon the Barbary powers. The Moniteur of the 19th contains a detail of the depredations which the dey of Algiers has been committing for the last six months upon the different powers of Europe. "It is useful (says the Moniteur) to publish it, because in reading it we shall be less astonished at the extreme rapacity, than at the audacity of this Barbarian, who think himself the sovereign of the universe, because he treats all the other governments as if they were tributary to him." It must be acknowledged, however, that the conduct of these Barbarians is less disgraceful than the meanness which Europe has so long been guilty of in condescending to purchase their amity and forbearance.

The French Journals complain much of the latitude of observation in which the English papers indulge themselves with respect to the consular government. It is natural enough that they should be displeased with seeing that we can do what they dare not.

A letter from Madras says, "a most advantageous trade is now carried on with the Molucco Islands. The whole of the gold dust collected in Celebes is given in exchange for the manufactuaes of England and of British India. This lucrative branch of commerce, which has long been in the hands of the Chinese, is now fallen into the possession of the English."

August 25.

A division has sailed from Toulon against Tunis, with an aid-de-camp of the first consul, who is to demand of the Bey the cause of his insults to the French flag. The dey of Algiers will receive next a visit from the French squadron.

The harvest has commenced here under the most auspicious circumstances, and Ceres smiles upon Sussex. The golden grain is fallen in all directions, ripe, full and heavy. I am now conversing with a foreign gentleman, arrived from the banks of the Rhine. He assures me that the corn and vintage in Germany will be more productive this year than it ever was before.

PARIS, August 21.

A very unexpected event has just taken place. The French government has entered an absolute prohibition of the introduction of English newspapers! It is no longer permitted to any person whatever to receive them. The commissaries of the police have made a rigorous search in all the coffee houses and Cabinets de Lecture, and carried off all the papers which they could find. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the remarks made in your Journals on the article which lately appeared in the *Moniteur*.

This event has occasioned a strong sensation here. We can now receive the news from England only thro' the medium of the Hamburgh, Frankfort and Prussian Journals, which are too complaisant to copy any article which may displease the French government.

General Vidal, formerly chief of Bernadotte's staff, has been arrested. It is even said that Bernadotte has received orders to quit Paris, or, as it is commonly expressed, he has accepted of a mission to conceal his being disgraced. The government, although it has proclaimed its stability, follows its old career. Its fears are as strong as ever, and its terrors it spares neither poverty, ignorance, nor weakness. It is not uncommon to see a workman dragged from his work-shop to prison, without being allowed time even to take his coat with him; their wives (who are often comprehended in those cruel arrestations) follow with their frightened children in their arms.

On the fete of the 15th, the people noticed, in a particular manner, the illuminations of the facade of the Magdaleine. It is said that Madame Bonaparte's ladies of honor told her that many persons murmured at the idea of illuminating the very spot where the remains of the unfortunate Louis XVI repose, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the man that occupies his place. Madame Bonaparte hastened to inform the first consul, who, acknowledging that there was some inconvenience, replied that it was sufficient for the reflection to have been made by the public, in order not to yield to it, for he could not suffer it to be said that Bonaparte had trembled before the manes of Louis the XVI.

P. S. I open my letter to say, that Bonaparte has passed a great part of the night in the Conservative Senate. The Pont Neuf and all the adjoining places are filled with troops. At 11 o'clock this morning, the first consul returned again to the senate.—Something of the first importance is on the tapis; but the post is going out, and I have not time to add even a conjecture as to its nature.

Wanted Immediately,

AT the Eagle Tavern, two sober, active WAITERS.—For such good wages will be given.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, October 12, 1802.

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE,

INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

T. JEFFERSON.

NO. IX.

[*Concluded.*]

Having concluded our remarks upon the united exertions of Mr. Thomas Paine and Mr. Thomas Jefferson, *To destroy the Reputation of Washington, and with it the administration of our Government*; and upon *their Enmity to the constitution of the United States, in its present Form*, we proceed to the last thing proposed, which is, to exhibit their *Endeavours to bring Reproach and Contempt upon the Christian Religion.*

On this head we shall be brief. We feel no disposition to call into notice the low buffoonery, and disgusting obscenity of Tom Paine, which he calls the Age of Reason. That production has already sunk into merited contempt; and far be it from us to engage in the dirty work of raking it from the native filth by which it is protected. It is still sufficiently remembered to be despised, and to render the author an object of disgust, of abhorrence, of absolute loathing to every decent man except the president of the United States.

It is sufficient for our purpose, that the work is thus far remembered, and that it is also remembered with what industry and assiduity the adherents of Mr. Jefferson disseminated that vile and blasphemous trumpery among the more ignorant classes of the people in this country. It is not forgotten with what avidity the filthy thing was seized and printed off in cheap editions at those prostituted presses which published the letter of Paine to General Washington, and which have continually belched forth their shameless praises of Mr. Jefferson and all his unwarrantable conduct. It is not yet five years since those very presses which are proved to be in the pay of Mr. Jefferson, brought as a specific charge against General Washington, that he disapproved of these writings of Paine, and cautioned the people of this country against the effects of them. They have now had their day, and are gone to the tomb of all the Capulets. The most profligate have no longer the courage openly to defend them. It is probable that Mr. Jefferson himself would not at this time be very lavish in their praise, especially in public. He ceased to encourage Genet in attempting to seduce the affections and fidelity of the people from president Washington, after a fair trial had convinced him that such a treasonable project could not be atchieved. He became a pretended admirer of our federal constitution after his efforts to prevent its adoption had proved fruitless.—He sighed, and sobbed, and made doleful faces over the venerable ashes of the deceased Washington, after it was found that his letter to Mazzei, his National Gazette, his Prospect before Us, and his other sly and treacherous calumnies had failed to render that worthy man an object of popular odium.—It is very possible that, for similar reasons, he has now ceased openly to commend this blasphemous work of Paine. Let it be so; and we will content ourselves by pointing the reader's attention to a few instances of his language and conduct which will be sufficient to prove that he as heartily concurs with Paine in his opposition to Christianity as in his rancourous hatred of the character of General Washington, and his persevering opposition to our federal constitution.

It is true that upon this subject, as upon others, in which an experiment was to be made, and then the object to be pursued or abandoned as the expediency of the one or the other course should be dictated by popular sentiment. Mr. Jefferson has done more by the pens of his hired agents than by his own. We shall not, however, take the trouble of tracing him through the National Gazette, the Aurora and suchlike publications. Enough for our present purpose will be found cursorily scattered here and there in his Notes on Virginia. A few expressions which occur to the recollection shall be noticed.

In one place he has this remark:—"Millions of innocent men, women and children, SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY, have been burnt, tortured, fined and imprisoned:" as though the introduction of christianity had caused these enormities, almost equal to those which abounded in France after the introduction of Tom Paine and Atheism, established by a legislative decree.

In another place, speaking of religion in Pennsylvania and New-York, he says, "Religion is there well supported; of various kinds, indeed, but all GOOD ENOUGH; all sufficient to preserve peace and order." He might have added, in the same *devout* strain,—*and that is all that any religion is good for.*

The public are sufficiently well acquainted with Mr. Jefferson's attempts to prove, by his philosophy, the impossibility of a general deluge and the falsehood of the scriptural account of that occurrence: thereby either denying the divinity of the scriptures, or setting his own vain philosophy above the knowledge and power of the Deity himself.

In another part of the Notes on Virginia, he says: "Those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God, *if ever he had a chosen people.*" What a charming stroke of humour is this!—Almost worthy of Tom Paine himself:—certainly worthy of his affectionate friend!—Please to read it again. Mayhap you do not perceive all the delicate and refined sarcasm contained in it. Observe that the verbs are in the present tense. "Those who labour [at this time] in the earth *are* [now] the chosen people of God, if *ever* he had a chosen people." This is found, you will remark, in the Notes on Virginia, written for Virginians, and accommodated to their notions and habits of thinking. We all know who they *are*, who, in Virginia, *labour* in the earth. The sentiment would have been more obvious to people of the middle and eastern states, though we confess not quite as witty, had Mr. Jefferson said "If God ever had a chosen people, they are, no doubt, our Virginia negroes." This sentiment appears a little odd in the mouth of a christian, the chief magistrate of a christian people: BUT IT IS GOOD ENOUGH;—as good as could be expected from the admirer and correspondent of Tom Paine.

Another of our president's witty sayings has been so famed as a *bon mot*, that we need not repeat it: we mean the one about twenty Gods and no God picking my pocket and breaking my leg. He has, in this remark, so happily hit off the very spirit and manner of his friend Paine, that one would be almost induced to affirm that it must have been produced just after a perusal of his affectionate friend's Age of Reason.

But the finest stroke of all is yet untold.—It was thus.—Mr. Jefferson was riding with a friend, a stranger in this country, who was well known to be a professed infidel; of course there was no need of disguising anti-christian sentiments in his presence. As they were passing by an old decayed building, in the interior of Virginia, the stranger inquired what it was. Mr. Jefferson told him it was a church. Do you suffer your churches, in this country, said the stranger, to go to decay and ruin in this manner? Why, sir, it looks like an old barn.—O, replied Mr. Jefferson, IT IS GOOD ENOUGH *for a God who was born in a manger.**——We could never have believed that Mr. Jefferson's philosophic imagination ever elevated him to such a sublime and astonishing stroke of wit, had out the anecdote, to our knowledge, been attested by a gentleman of the most unquestionable veracity, who heard it related at table by the stranger to whom Mr. Jefferson made the remark.

We challenge the admirers of Paine to produce, from all his Age of Reason, a specimen of smarter repartée at the expense of *good-enough* christianity.—They will probably cite the following. Speaking of Isaiah's prophecy of the mysterious incarnation of our Saviour, "*Behold! a virgin shall conceive and bear a son,*" &c. this affectionate friend of our virtuous president remarks:

'It certainly was not a difficult thing
'any time of the world to find a girl with
'child or to make her so; and perhaps
'Isaiah knew of one before-hand; for I
'do not suppose that the prophets of that
'day were any more to be trusted than
'the priests of this."

Perhaps the following may be thought to come still nearer.

'The fable of Jesus Christ, taking it as
'it is told, is blasphemously obscene. It
'gives an account of a young woman en-
'gaged to be married, and while under
'this engagement, she is, to speak plain
'language, debauched by a ghost. This
'story is, upon the face of it, the same
'kind of story as that of Jupiter and Leda,
'or Jupiter and Europa, or any other of
'the amorous adventures of Jupiter."

If this does not match the president it is doubtful whether any thing which Paine has written will do it.—We will try but once more, and leave the reader to decide the palm of wit between these two champions.—Speaking of the resurrection of saints at the crucifixion, Paine says:

'Mathew should have told us whether
'they came out naked and all in natural
'buff, he-saints and she-saints, or whether
'they came full dressed, and where they
'got their dresses—whether they went to
'their former habitations and reclaimed
'their wives, their husbands and their
'property, and how they were received—
'whether they entered ejectments for the
'recovery of their possessions, or brought
'actions of *crim. con.* against the rival in-
'terlopers—whether they remained on
'earth, and followed their former occu-
'pations of preaching or working, or
'whether they died again, or went back
'to their graves and burried themselves."

Obe! jam satis est!—This is enough in all conscience,—enough to shew what it was that Thomas Paine dedicated *to his fellow citizens* of the United States, and that the supporters of Thomas Jefferson laboured to put into the hands of every man, woman and child who could be prevailed upon to read it. Very pretty stuff for the edification of the wives and daughters of American citizens! BUT IT IS ALL GOOD ENOUGH—good enough to procure the high esteem and affectionate attachment of Thomas Jefferson—good enough to obtain for the writer a national ship to transport him to this country, to the arms of his affectionate friend—good enough to extort, even from Jefferson a *sincere prayer* for the continuance of such useful labours, and for long life to the author, that he may reap his reward in the thankfulness of nations.

We leave it for those who are disposed to undertake the task, to decide the palm of victory between the two wits.

Non nobis tantas componere lites.

Perhaps it ought to be remarked in favour of Paine, that the quotations made from him were intended not as *mere* witticisms, but also as *arguments*, the object of which was to prove the scriptures a forgery. On the other hand Mr. Jefferson had no object, no motive in view but to astonish and delight his friend by the brilliancy of his wit—sheer wit.

Now, reader, we have done. We have set before you, in full view, a pair of affectionate friends—*par nobile fratum*—GOOD ENOUGH for each other's society, and, for the society of those who entertain for them a high esteem and affectionate attachment. Our stomachs already nauseate at the sight of their affectionate embraces, and we entertain no doubt that you, as well as we, have become impatient to get out of such impious and indecent company.—We leave them, then, to consummate their bliss.

* For proofs of the authenticity of this narrative and for the names of the gentlemen on whose authority it is related see a pamphlet published in New-York, entituled "A Voice of Warning," &c. written by the Rev. Dr. LINN.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1802.

A paragraph which appeared in the last Recorder convinces us that Mr. Callender possesses that natural partiality for his *Prospect before Us*, which Authors in general feel for their own productions; otherwise he would not have plunged into the commission of an error which his own judgment cannot fail to condemn.

That the Prospect before Us was written with great force, and a masterly pen is most certain. That it was a powerful production, and was well calculated for the purpose for which it was intended, are truths which candour will not deny. But to say that it is a book which is to be defended in the calmness of reason, and among an intelligent and civilized people, is at once to declare war against common sense.

If the Prospect was in Mr. Callender's judgment a book which ought to be justified throughout, why has he felt the necessity of publishing not only Mr. Jefferson's letters, but many other facts, all tending to show that he had been deceived in the circumstances which he has stated. The writer of this well knows how very ingenious and adroit the Jacobin tribe are at such sort of mischief, and in imposing upon the credulity of the unexperienced stranger, and he is well convinced that it was by such means the Prospect before Us obtained that complexion which pollutes every page.

The northern newspapers say that Mr. BAYARD has lost his election in Delaware by 15 votes—that Mr. RODNEY's poll has been greatly assisted by persons who have but lately emigrated to this country. It is not only to be hoped, but may be reasonably expected, that a purification of the poll will shew that Mr. Bayard is entitled to the return.

The joy which the democrats manifest upon the exclusion of Mr. Bayard is the strongest proof that they do not rely upon the innate justice of their cause, otherwise why dread the election of an individual, to a seat in congress, who can have no influence more than he can acquire by exposing the false doctrines and secret schemes of his adversaries. Can Mr. Bayard make a man of common sense believe that three times three is more than 9? But Bayard possesses eminent talents; he has both the will and the means to shew things as they are, and hence so much democratic joy at his failure.

Departed this life on Thursday the 14th instant, Mr. WILLIAM BOOKER, of this city, in whose loss perhaps none will be more justly lamented by society in general, but particularly by his friends and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was possessed in an eminent degree of all those qualities which constitute an amiable husband, a tender parent, and an indulgent master. He also excelled most men in acute discernment, and in a turn for mechanical pursuits, in which he displayed the utmost ingenuity for rendering labour both more easy and expeditious.

Delaware degraded!

It appears, by private accounts from Delaware, that the election in that state for member of congress, has eventuated in favor of Cæsar A. Rodney, the democratic candidate, by a majority of FIFTEEN! The calculations which had been made on this subject, by correct and well informed individuals, having proved fallacious, an enquiry naturally suggests itself, viz. Has this event been produced by the fair and spontaneous current of public opinion? We are bold to answer this question in the negative. We are confident that the respectable and independent citizens in Delaware, instead of being vitiated in their ideas of government, are daily becoming more confirmed in their admiration of the system adopted by Washington, and pursued with success by Adams. There is no dereliction of federal principles: This political disgrace has been incurred by an influence of the most shameful description. The voice of the state has been smothered by the influx of worthless foreigners, who possessing neither morals nor property, have been permitted to mingle their corrupt suffrages in behalf of anarchy. [*Phil. Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's Georgia, to his friend in New-Haven dated September 18, 1802.

"A gentleman arrived here this day from St. Augustine, who brings us the agreeable information of a Treaty between the Governor of the Spanish Provinces and the Indians. He says the Indians have returned all the Slaves and a great number of horses, which they had taken from the Spaniards, and the white people that had fled from the province, were fast returning—that Bowles refused to attend the treaty, and the Indians had sent a party to take him and bring him in, and it was thought they would get him, as he had no person with him except a white man by the the name of Harris, from Georgia."

Com Adv.

A letter from Vermont states, that the result of the late general election in that State, proved the encrease of correct principles Governor Tichnor having been re-elected, by a much larger majority than at the previous election; and many staunch republican federalists appointed to take those seats in the legislature which were the last year filled by the rankest Jacobins in the country.

Com Adv.

A letter from New-York mentions that the Clintonians are endeavouring to shift the odium of the calumnies on the Vice-President from their shoulders, on those of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Tillotson and General Armstrong.—*Hudson Gaz.*

☞ Subscriptions to the *New-York Herald* are received at the Office of the *Virginia Gazette.*

College of New-Jersey.

IN this College, as in all other institutions of the same kind, the young gentlemen have hitherto been permitted to study generally in their private chambers, and have been required to assemble in the presence of their teachers only at certain hours appropriated to recitations, and other public duties. In such an arrangement much was necessarily left to the good sense and the good dispositions of boys, at a period when their powers of reason and reflection are as yet very immature. The Trustees, considering the extreme youth of a great part of those who, for a few years past, have composed the two inferior classes, have prudently resolved, at their late session, to change their system, and to require these classes to study constantly under the eye of a professor, with the aid of two tutors. To accomplish this object, which they consider as one of the most valuable improvements in the discipline and mode of study in the College, they have appointed a professor of languages, of age and respectability, who, with two tutors alternately, shall remain constantly with their pupils, during those hours exclusively appropriated to study, to superintend their diligence, and assist their enquiries. Two *separate* apartments, calculated to keep up the useful idea of distinction of grades, shall be fitted for their reception in the College edifice, and constructed in the best manner to favour their application and improvement. The students belonging to these classes, in common with those of the superior classes, will have their chambers in the College, and be subject, as usual, to the general inspection and discipline exercised by all its officers. Parents will easily perceive how much more favourable to diligence and to morals this arrangement is likely to prove, than that which usually obtains in Colleges; and it will be a new motive of confidence in placing their children in this institution.

That the College edifice may be completely prepared for the reception of the students during the winter session, it is resolved to prolong the vacation two weeks beyond the usual period. The vacation, therefore, will end, and the winter session commence on Thursday the 25th of November.

As the president is to be absent on the service of the College during a great part of the approaching season, the Reverend Dr. GREEN is appointed president pro tempore, and will act in his place in all cases in which the government of the institution will render it necessary.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

☞ Other printers with whom the subscriber is not personally acquainted, will do a favour to many parents by inserting the above notification in their papers.

S. S. S.

October 7th, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

A Tenement,

Next door to Mr. CROUCH's Hotel.

Apply to

JAMES P. HOPKINS.

14th October, 1802. (tf)

Ran Away,

FROM the Reeds in Caroline county, a Negro Man named TOBY. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, quick of speech, with a small scar on the left side of his mouth, by which he may be easily known, trimly made and very active. He carried with him a white cotton jacket, with blue cuffs and cape, &c. &c.

It is probable he may be gone down to the plantations of Richard Corbin, esq. in King and Queen and Middlesex—and may endeavour to get on board some vessel, or he may be lurking about the plantation of a Mr. Wright near the Ball Church in this county, where he has a father and mother, or about Fredericksburg or Richmond.

All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take him out of the state.

A reasonable reward will be given on his commitment to any jail, or on his delivery to me.

WILLIAM GUY,

Near the White Chimnies.

The Reeds, Caroline county, September 8th, 1802. 3t

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at Dunkirk, in King & Queen county, for cash, on the 2d day of January, 1803, fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

R. B. CARTER.

October 1st, 1802. [1aw8w.]

Willis & Laurence H. Wills,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have taken one of the Brick Tenements near the termination of the Canal, where they will gladly receive any PRODUCE ON STORAGE on the usual terms. They will also, if required, dispose of produce as may be directed, and do business generally on commission.

October 14, 1802. 4w

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac McPherson,

A BANKRUPT.

THE acting commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, of the county of Prince William, do hereby give notice, that Thomas T. Page and Benjamin Botts, assignees chosen and appointed under the said commission by the creditors, have refused to act, and that a meeting will be held on Wednesday the 27th day of this month, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond in the old Auditor's office, when and where the creditors who have proved their debts under the said commission are requested to attend for the purpose of choosing other assignees in their place and stead.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, October 13th, 1802.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about 8 labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be, one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (c2wtf)

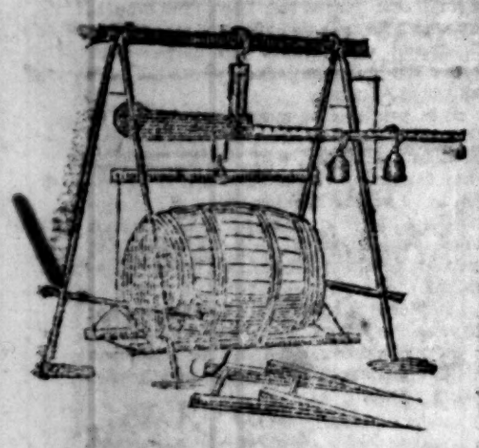
Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or en quires, at 5/9 *per Quire.*

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, conveniency and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

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10 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday the 14th of April last,

BOMAN DICK;

HE is about 30 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a dark complexion, and rather slow of speech. I suppose he is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Mann Saterwhite, in King William, where he has a wife. Whoever delivers the above described fellow to me, living near Louisa court house, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of travelling expences; or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, Eight Dollars will be given. All masters of vessels and others are here by forewarned from harborig or employing the said fellow at their peril.

WM. DABNEY.

Louisa, Sept. 14, 1802. 12aw4w

Virginia, to wit:

At a Court of Quarterly Session, held for Campbell County, the 9th day of August, 1802,

William Dabbs, jun. *Plaintiff*,
AGAINST
James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieft, Mary Deprieft, Charles Deprieft, Stephen Johns, and Sally his wife, late Sally Deprieft; —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieft; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieft; Bunyon Deprieft, Samuel Deprieft, Auftin Deprieft, and Patty Deprieft, heirs of John Deprieft, fen. deceafed, *Defendants.*
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieft, Mary Deprieft, —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieft, Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieft; Bunyon Deprieft, Samuel Deprieft, Auftin Deprieft and Patty Deprieft, not having entered their appearance, and given fecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ftate: *It is Ordered*, that the faid defendants do appear here on the fecond Monday in November next, and anfwer the plaintiff's action; that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome one of the Virginia Gazettes for eight weeks fucceffively, and poted up at the Courthoufe of the faid county two feveral court days.

A Copy —Teſte,
JOHN ALEXANDER, D.C. C. C.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleafed to take notice, that in purfuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thurfday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and funfet of the fame day, at the court houfe of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I fhall proceed to take the depofitions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a fuit in chancery, depending in the court of the faid county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1ſt, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY,
July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, } On an In-
againſt } junction.
Iſaac Green, defendant, }

On the motion of the plaintiff this ſuit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depoſitions of his witneſſes, on publiſhing the time and place of taking ſuch depoſitions, in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and at the courthouſe door of this county.

A Copy 2ms
Teſte
WYATT WALKER, C. C.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 29th inſt. at the late dwelling houſe of Col. B. Temple, dec. and on Tueſday the 2d Nov. at the plantation in Hanover county called Garland's,

ALL the ſtock of Horſes, Cattle, and Sheep; Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſeveral handſome Fowling Pieces, a Twine Seine, a Phæton and Single Chair, beſides many other uſeful articles too tedious to mention. On ſums above twenty dollars, a credit of 6 months will be allowed. Bond with approved ſecury to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, will be required.

ROBERT TEMPLE, *Executor of Ben. Temple, dec'd.*

—King William, Oct. 7, 1802. 4t

A TUTOR WANTED.

A MAN, who can teach the Engliſh Language grammatically, alſo Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Liberal wages and other advantages will be given to ſuch a perſon. A married man, with a ſmall family, will be preferred.

Harry Heth.

Blackheath Coal Pitts, near Richmond, Sept. 17, 1802. *tf*

THIRD NOTICE.

In the caſe of Edward Hyde,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commiſſioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting, to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting, the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

Freſh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Graſs, Burden Graſs, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Muſtard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with ſome blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glaſs Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few chocie Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, Auguſt 15, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Commons of this City, about the 4th inſt.

A ſorrel horſe,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, ſhod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or ſomething like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the ſize of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces ſlow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good ſpirit. Having owned this horſe upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any perſon who will deliver the aforeſaid horſe to me in this city, ſhall receive Ten Dollars; if ſtolen twenty for the thief if brought to juſtice.

Charles Winegardner.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mount. in. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Curtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Bafhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

THIRD NOTICE

In the caſe of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler*,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entituled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wedneſday the 20th day of October next, at the commiſſioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of their eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid Bankrupts are required to finiſh their examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of their certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, made to the ſubſcriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of Wm. Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold at Hanover Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or leſs, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelſon, William Elks, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Hanover, about ſix miles above the court-houſe, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winſton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above ſtairs; a large barn, and other out houſes, and a peach and apple orchard. Alſo, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blackſmith, and a cooper: or ſo much of the above mentioned property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the balance remaining due on ſaid judgment, together with the intereſt and charges.

Charles Copland, *Charles Johnſton*, } Truſtees.

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21ſt September next, will be ſold alſo for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, ſeveral valuable articles of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſuch as Mahogany Tables, Deſk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole ſtock of Horſes, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be ſold at the time and place above mentioned, unleſs it ſhall be found neceſſary on the day of ſale, to ſell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertiſed above, to take place on the twenty-ſecond day of this month, is poſtponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be ſold, at the time and place mentioned in ſaid advertiſement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 11, 1802.

To RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE,

Fronting the Market-Houſe. For terms apply to

Alexander Gilchriſt.
near the baſon of the Cana.

Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802. *tf*

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,
Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be ſold, by public ſale, in the Tontine Coffee Houſe, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thouſand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South Eaſt of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements: The ſoil generally good, well watered, and timber of various deſcriptions. Theſe Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be ſold at ſame time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thouſand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky—nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, diſtant from the latter only a few miles. The ſoil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eſq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe Lands are to be diſpoſed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Maſterſon, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, eſquires, or Lewis Simond, eſq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of ſaid creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court houſe and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a ſtore. This land poſſeſſes more advantages, and is equal, if not ſuperior in ſtrength and fertility, to any tract of its ſize in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant ſituation for a ſeat, on which ſtands a new convenient dwelling houſe (that may be finiſhed for about forty dollars) ſituated convenient to an uncommon good ſpring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other ſuitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately ſown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis alſo convenient to ſeveral ſhad fiſheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for ſtock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Leſueur, or the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inſpected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at caſh prices, will be taken in payment, and conſiderable indulgence given for one third of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. E. D.